Business Notices.

NOTICE.—To THE TRAVELING PUBLIC.—Havin pleased the steamer CLIFFON, Capt. Emend if, on the liver is the purpose of accommodating the residents of Sirg Sing an the tearmediste leadings, who have so there by and governous reprorted her. I deem it necessary to make the following explorated her. I deem it necessary to make the following exploration: For the purpose of non-interference with any other steemer rouning on the same rours. I stood the hour of her deeps steemer rouning on the same rours. I stood the hour of her deeps steemer rouning on the same rours. This time differed in the hour of sarting with any other line. I perseive by a notice emmarking from the other steemer that on and after Montal ynext she fer start at the same hour with the CLIFFON. The object of this suppersut. But the public, who have so liberally encourage this enterprise, may test secured that no attention will be printed by the start of the same hour with regularity and proper attention to the comfort of those who patronize her; but the CLIFFON the boat that no extens the first she with regularity and proper attention by indeed any need that no extens the carries shall be used to there a piece of the danger of the lives of the passengers. Such or dem I lave given my officers.

SUPERIOR HATS.—The superior excellence are NOTICE .- TO THE TRAVELING PUBLIC .- Having

SUPERIOR HATS .- The superior excellence and brue dignity of a Hat, are exhibited in those manufactured by the celebrated Knox, who has evidently the cornect idea of the characteristics of the beau ideal of such articles. A rare display of every variety of them will be found at his slegant stores. No. 212 Broadway, comer of Fulton-st., and at No. 333 Broadway reer Springs.

RICH & Co.'s SALAMANDER SAFES, WILDER'S

PATENT, WITH RICH'S IMPROVEMENT.
Depot No. 146 Water st., New York. During the last thirteen years these Safes have been tested in secidental fires one hundred and ninety-six times, and have fully sustained their reputation as a fire-preof article. A large assortment, with or without Fowder-Proof Locks, for

A large assertment, with or without reversity male at the Depot.

The asheribers are the sole Proprietors of Brennan's recently petented

LA RILLS' LOCK.

Particular and Rureler. which from its construction and finish is Powder and Burglur-proof, and less liable to get out of order than most locks now in

STEARNS & MARVIN.

The only Makers of Solumander Safes combining Wilder's and

Pianos.-Purchasers desiring a good instru Pianos.—Purchasers desiring a good instrument, one guaranteed to give entire satisfaction or purchase money refunded, at the lowest possible price, should call at the great Music Store of Homack Waters, No. 333 Broodwar where seasonment of celebrated Pianos is the largest in it United States; prices so low as to defy competition, end term so accommodating as to adapt themselves to the condition all. See names of the following celebrated makers whose Pianos are constantly in store: Horace Water's Mofern Improve Pianos, T. Gilbert & Co.'s Premium Pianos with or without the Constant's Woodward & Brown's and Jac. Chickering's Boston Pianos, and in addition, those of five othe New York makers. Second-hand Pianos at great burgain the sale of S. D. & H. W. Sasru's Premium Malonson, tune the equal temperament.

BAREGES AT REDUCED PRICES .- The subscrib ers are now selling printed Barages at 1/, worth 2/; rich Sait Piald and Chintz colors at 2/, 3/ and 4/; rich Saits Piald Pixt APPLE CLOTHS at 5/ that cost to import over 10/ per yard. E. H. LEADSEATER & Co., No. 347 Brossiway.

FEATHERS, BEDDING, &C .- Constantly on hand, comprising in part, a large amortment of Hair Mattracesus Frather Bros, Pattlasses, Cors, Endertade, Blankers and Comporters, et No. 150 Chathamest, comer Muschan Wholesale and retail. Names Willard, Agent.

EMBROIDERIES AT A GREAT SACRIFICE -We will open this morning another large stock of rich Embroid-red Collars, Under Höxfe., Eande, Fronneings, Lees Curtains, Drop ery Muslins, &c., which will be sold at bill their value. E. H. LEADERATER & Co., No. 347 Broadway.

LACE CURTAINS, WINDOW SHADES, &C. Buyers have a great edvantage in dealing with large establinests for the more extensive the business the smaller the centege. Hence in buying LACE CURTAINS, CORNICES a Window Shades of first-class importing and manufacturing concerns like that of Keltry & Ferguson, No. 291 Broadway the purchaser practices a wise economy as well as enjoys the opportunity of selecting from an extensive stock.

MOURNING GOODS .- Just received from auction fine black Bareges, Gamadines, Lawns, Can'on Crajes, De-beges, Silks, Caspe Shawls, Granadian do., Cashmere do., Al-paces, Bombesine, &c. E. H. Leaureater & Co., No. 347 Broadway.

GIFTS AND PRESENTS .- Just received and for Bels streduced prices, the choicest selection of LADIES' RETICULES, Necklaces, Tellet Cares, Jet Bracelots, Traveling and Genesh Baskets, Fans, Perfemery and Soaps; also every variety of Toys, Dolls, and Games of Amusement at ROGERS's Fancy Bezzar, No. 449 Breadway.

WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFES—with the best patent Fowder and Burglar priof Locks. The near Fire Proof Safe in the World. The same that was awarded the prize modal in 1851 at the World's Fair in London.

The same that worder.

Yorld's Fair in London.

Depot No. 122 Water-st., near Wall-st. New-York.

B. G. Wilder & Co.,

Patentees and Manufactu

PRINTED MUSLINS at 64 CENTS PER YARD.— E. H. Leaderater & Co., No. 347 Breadway, cor. Leonard-st., will open on Monday morning one case of fine Painted Lawss at 6d, per yard, warranted fast colors. SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES - GREAT IM

SINGER'S CEWING MACHINES - WHAT IN PROVENTIAL 13.

FROMERIAS JUST COMPLETED, - Having besten the whole Sewing Machine world before, SINGER has now distanced him self. The new Machines just out run without noise, with little exertion of the operator, and with double speed, so that in given time twice as much work can be done as with the ob-Machines. The immense superiority and economy of these Machines can be seen and understood at a glance. Call and examine them.

I. M. SINGER & Co., No. 323 Broadway.

KID GLOVES-KID GLOVES.-We will open this morning another large lot of superior Paris-made KID GLOVES, which we will sell at great bargains. Our store will be open and ready for business at 0 o'clock A. M.
E. H. LEADBEATER & Co., No. 347 Broadway.

TUTTLE'S EMPORIUM

English, French, German and American FARCY GOODS, NOVELTIES AND TOTA, No. 345 Broadway.

Dr. S. S. Fitch, author of " Six Lectures of Communition," &c., Office No. 714 Broadway, open daily (Samday excepted) from 9 until 5 o'clock, treats consumption, Asibutes, Diseases of the Heart, and all Chronic Diseases of Males and Females. Consultation free.

Thousands of Ague sufferers yearly use Fever and Ague Remedies without knowing that all their strength is cwing to Arsenic, Quinine, Mercury, or other deadly poisons, which, though they often "break the chills" for a short time, are sure to lay the foundation of wretched maledies that cease coly with life. But the wonderful efficacy of REGUES'S FEVER. AND AGUE CURE, or ANTIDOTE TO MALARIA, is equaled only by its singular innocence; and in proof of this the certificate of the most ceiebrated chemist in the United States, James R. Chilton, M. D., is stached to every bottle.

GEO, H. BATES, Wholessie Agent, No. 133 Water st., and for sale by C. H. RING, C. Y. CLICKENER & Co., and Druggists generally.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT and PILLS are a cersain cure for Secofula and all skin diseases, even of twenty years standing. Sold at the Manufactories, No. 30 Maiden-lune, New-York, and No. 244 Strand, London, and by all Druggists, at Z cents, 625 cents and \$1 per pot or box.

Children's lives might be saved, and a vast amount of suffering avoided by the timey use of Dr. James McClinyock's Astuma AD Whooring Couch Remedy, prescribed, with unparalleled encess, by the late Doan of the Phiadelphia College of Medicine. It is a harmless, vegetable preparation, and never fails to give rollef. Sold by A. Cushman & Co., 285 Broadway.

WIGS! WIGS!! WIGS!!!

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DVE, WIGS AND TOUPERS.—Thest in the world, the admiration of compolescers, the env of imitators. Sold and applied at No. 233 Broadway, (nine privarooms.) The largest stock of Wigs and Toupees in America, all BACTHELOR'S Moldavia Cream, for preserving the hair.

ARTIFICIAL LEGS .- "PALMER'S PATENT" for Quefuluess, beauty, comfort and natural appearance, are unrivaled in America or Europe. Offices and Mannfactories at No. 378 Erosdwsy; No. 378 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia; and Springfield, Mass.

THE CROPS.

ALLEGANY COUNTY.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune Scro, Thursday, Aug. 1, 1855. We learn from all directions-East, West, North and South-of a bountiful harvest. Wheat averages from thirty to fifty bushels per acre. There was never so great a prospect of an overwhelming oat crep as at present in this County; it promises an average of over sixty bushels per acre. From this abundant yield, and with double the amount of land under and young an active the areduction of fifty per cent in the prices of produce from those of last year. Corn looks well, and although it has been impeded in its growth by repeated rates, we anticipate more than an average crop. It is making rapid improvement under the influence of a warm and genial sunshine. We look to the east unfruitful season as a unotable event in the influence of a warm and genial sunshine. We look to the past unfruitful season as a profitable event, it having induced landholders to enlivate the portions of their farms which were before uncultivated. N. F.

RESIGNATION OF PRESIDENT WAYLAND .- We u derstand that Dr. Wayland has resigned the Presi dency of Brown University, and that his resignation will take effect immediately after the cusuing Com-He will preside on that occasion, and mencement. He will preside on that occasion, and then terminate his connection with the University. Dr. Wayland was oppointed soon after the resignation of President Messer in 1826, and entered upon his office, we believe, in January, 1827; the graduating class of the prescut year will therefore be the twenty-nix th that has gone forth from the University during the period of his Presidency. His term of office as head of the Institution has been longer than that of either of his predecessors; that of President Manning having continued for 2e years, that of President Maxey for 10 years and that of President Messer for 24 years. After so long a period of service in so high and responfor 10 years and that of President Messer for 24 years. After so long a period of service in so high and responsible a station, we are not surprised that he seeks in retirement from its cares more ample leisure for the prosecution of those intellectual labors which he may well aspire to accomplish. He will be followed in his retirement with the affectionate gratitude of his numerous pupils and with the best wishes of all the friends of the University. His resignation has thus far been made to the Executive Bosard alone, and we are informed that a meeting of the Corporation is to be held at an early day to provide for the vacancy which has thus been created. [Providence Jour., Aug. 3.

New Pork Daily Tribune.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 7, 1855.

ADVERTISEMENTS intended for THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE of this week should be handed in by noon to-day. The immunes dution now issued of this paper, makes it necessary, in order to secure their insertion, that our friends should thus early hand

The steamship Baltic, with one week's later intelligence from Europe, is now in her tenth day out from Liverpool.

Two other persons died yesterday from injuries received at the Chatham-st. fire. Mrs. Jacobs is is a critical condition. Her husband, who was arrested on suspicion of setting fire to his store, has been discharged, there being not the slightest evidence to warrant his detention.

The item of most importance in the doings of the Common Council last night was the Annual Report of the Chief Engineer of the Fire Department. From it we learn that during the year ending July 31 there were in this City 341 fires and 149 false alarms, with a loss on buildings of \$327,336, and on goods of \$839,783, which looks to us like a very small figure indeed, only about a quarter of one per cent on the taxable property as returned for this year. The Department now comprises 2,631 men, in 45 Engine, 58 Hose, 13 Hook and Ladder, and 4 Hydrant companies. Though this shows a decrease of more than 300 men, the Department is more efficient than ever before. The Caief highly commends the Fire Telegraph, and suggests important additions thereto. The new Board of Commissioners is also working excellently well.

A meeting of alleged citizens was held on the Battery last night, ostensibly to protest against endangering the public health by the landing of immigrants in Castle Garden, but really to devise means to throw the immigrants again into the hands of the thieves in that section of the City who have grown rich by robbing strangers. They howl about contagion in landing passengers at Castle Garden, but find it especially healthy to pour them indiscriminately upon all the North River piers. If David O'Keefe and Alderman Brown desire to improve the health of the First Ward, let them shut up the nasty groggeries and dens of ill-fame along Greenwich and Washington-sts., where the immigrant robbers herd, and where candidates for office buy the votes that elect law-makers and judges.

Our correspondent at Washington narrates some curious facts in the history of the effort made by Mr. Pierce to persuade Gov. Reeder to resign, in order to save the President the disagreeable necessity of turning him out in obedience to the requirements of Messrs. Davis, Atchison and Stringfellow. It seems that among other inducements. Gov. Reeder had the offer of the Mission to England in place of Mr. Buchanan, but that it was impossible to arrange all the terms of the bargain, and it fell through. We have good reason to believe that our correspondent is perfectly correct in his statements on this interesting subject. Perhaps The Union will contradict them?

Esteeming it a duty to throw all possible light on the momentous questions involved in the imprisonment of Passmore Williamson, we copy on another page an article from The Pittsburgh Gazette on the use in this case of the writ of habeas corpus, with another from The North American examining the grounds on which Judge Kane proceeded in committing that memorable outrage with which his name will long be connected. This second article we have reason to believe is from the pen of an eminent lawyer of Philadelphia. We think it will amply repay the study of all who wish thoroughly to investigate the subject.

The Election in Kentucky took place yesterday The returns, as far as received, indicate the prob able success of the Know-Kothings. Our figures, however, are too meager to warrant us to speak with certainty or even with fair probability.

In North Carolina there is a little prospect of two Know-Nothings in the Congressional delegation. Rumor has it that Clingman is defeated by 2,060, but that is quite impossible.

From Tennessee we have nothing to change the views of yesterday, except a ridiculous rumor by way of Charleston, that Gentry has fifteen thousand majority. Of course that is ab-

We have a few words from Alabama, but they signify nothing.

A terrible riot occurred in Louisville, Ky., yesterday during the election. The story is that three Americans were killed by the Irish, who fired upon them from the windows. On the other side, one Irishman had been hung, several otherwise killed, and others taken prisoners.

We hardly need call attention to the Address to the Free Democracy of this State which we pub. lish in another column. It will be found instructive by others than the members of the party for which it is specially intended. It presents anew in a striking and lucid manner the necessity of a union of freemen of all parties for the preservation of Freedom. Let is be thoughtfully read and pon-

The journals of New-Orleans furnish some further intelligence from the Revolution in Northern Mexico. Though as yet there is nothing decisive, we are told that the forces under Carvaial are crowding Gen. Woll very seriously, and that Matamores must certainly fall into their hands in spite of all the efforts that officer can make in behalf of Santa Anna. We are prepared to hear that the independence of the Re public of the Sierra Madre has been achieved; after which the establishment of Slavery within its boundaries and annexation to the United States will be in order.

From Central America we have conflicting accounts. Our own correspondent at Grenada states that Walker is totally defeated, and that though Col. Kinney has landed at San Juan his men are greatly discontented, and his prospects in every respect gloomy. One of the members of the Colonel's little army on the other hand, lets us know that Walker's expedition is still likely to raise a breeze between Costa Rica and Nicaragua, and that the Colonel is going on in the most wonderful and truly roseate style. It is not certain, however, that this writer speaks the sentiments of all the

known to be a special friend and aid-de-camp of the adventurous fillibuster at the'r head. However, they are now fairly in for it; they cannot fly, and most probably will have no choice but to fight. We shall soon see whether they can fight to any purpose. According to this writer they have already divested themselves of some Anglo-Saxon prejudices; he tells us of their going to a ball and dencing with partners of every shade of color up to the pure African. We fear that in these soft, luxurious delights, the expedition may less its energy and hardihood. Col. Kinney should remember the it was not well even for Hannibal to tarry too long at

ONE OF JOB'S COMFORTERS.

There is a story of a man who, being refused admission to the ark during the Deluge, very calmly turned round and exclaimed that he didn't believe it was going to be much of a storm after all." In the same spirit The National Intelligencer, after detailing the evidences of the political excitement at the North, and referring perticularly to the letter of a South Carolina friend who expresses a fear that the people hereabouts are really in earnest, says that the tempest will most likely soon blow over. It admits that the sentiments of us freemen have been most grossly outraged; it admits that a sacred compact was ruthlessly blotted from the statute book, and that there is ample cause for the commotion; but it trusts that the patriotism and good sense of the North will not allow it to go to such an extreme as to endanger the Union.

Lest we may be accused of misrepresenting this waiter upon Providence, we quote its own words: "An unfortunate party step, the violation of long-standing and most beneficial sectional compact, a sine qua non for the Union at the time, even though it sine qua non for the Union at the time, even though it were not strictly within the Constitution—a compact which had gathered sanctity from prescription—the abregation of this old compact between the North and the South has naturally, and as was foreseen, roused the elements of sectional strile into violent commotion, and certainly does appear to threaten our political bark with some damage. Nevertheless we do not participate in the fears of our friend of South Carolina. He writes surrounded by an atmosphere little less cloudy and menacing than that from which he expects the storm to send forth its bolts. We, who are equally remote from the influences of either point of the compass, think we can discern in the very violence e compass, think we can discern in the very of the storm the assurance of its soon passing off. We believe that there are enough of good men and true, of honest ones and wise ones, on both sides of the line, to uphold the Union against all the assaults of the finatical or disloyal on either side."

Was ever a meaner spirit exhibited in politica; controversy than that which characterizes this paragraph, and in fact the whole of the heavy two. olumned article from which it is taken ! While it concedes that a wanton violation of a "long-stand. 'ing and beneficial ordinance" has been perpetrated, and while it refers the exasperation of the North to this base and criminal abandonment of good faith, it dares to describe the feeling, which it allows to be just, as a fanatical and disloyal assault upon the Union! It has the audacity even to compare the sincere and conscientious and sorrowful conviction of the North, that its rights have been betrayed-a conviction which pervades nearly the whole people and which is nowhere stronger than among calm and conservative mindsto the hot and furious fanaticism of the nullifiers under the insane lead of Calhoun!

Let us illustrate the position which The Intelligencer assumes. We will suppose that its editors, after a tedious contest with other parties about the title to certain fine and stately mansions, which they held in common, had consented for the sake of peace to a compromise, in which, though their rights were not wholly acknowledged, there was a sufficient show of justice to warrant them in an acquiescence. In consideration of the fact that they are to be allowed to share in the benefits o the property, they enter into a solemn engagement with their adversaries; that in the meantime these adversaries appropriate the profits of the concern, and, having got all they could from the arrangement, after the lapse of thirty years advantage, and before The Intelligencer is in circumstances to avail itself of its proper share, they procure a sudden and surreptitious repeal of the terms. Would The Intelligencer be indignant? Would it insist that the original compact should be restored | In his youth, with a boldness rare in young barand fulfilled ? Or, would it quietly submit to the robbery and fraud, lest it should disturb the

equanimity of its dishonorable opponent? What would The Intelligencer think, under such a condition of things, of a kind friend who should come to it and say "Don't be violent-"don't be fanatical-don't alarm your neigh-"bors with your tumult and hard words, but "let the affair blow over! It is true that you "have been cheated and wronged, but don't wrong the criminal. Poor fellow, he has been "in violent passions himself, before now, but "they were quite useless. He only got laughed "at for his pains. Let the thing pass, for this "time, and perhaps it won't occur again; or if "it does, there will be fools enough to try and "amooth it over, as I am doing now!" Would not The Intelligencer kick such an adviser as that incontinently down three pairs of stairs into the street? Yet such is the solemn and silly advice which it administers itself to the outraged sense of justice and wounded conscience of the freemen of the North.

But let us tell that composing print that it has greatly misread the "signs of the times," if it imagines that the existing agitation has anything in common with the sectional agitations about the tariff in South Carolina, or if it supposes that a few soporific editorials on the value of the Union are to lull it into quiet. We assure it that the feeling now abroad is one of the most deep and earnest that we have ever known. It is confined to no class, and to no single order of minds. It is not a transient nor sectional incitement which will go off like a Fall fever, or the effervercence of anger. It is a rooted and Cornwall, where he was defeated, to the more permanent conviction-one which has been a long while preparing, and which the unprincipled invasion of the Missouri Prohibition has brought to a head. Unless that flagrant missten is corrected, unless the people of the North can be assured that plighted faith is sacred, the dreaded "commotion" will increase in fervor and extent. The Intelligencer may send forth as many opiates as it pleases, but there is "no "peppy, mandragora, or drowsy sirup" within its resources (in that way, we confess, abundant), which can medicine its Southern friends to a sweet sleep.

If The Intelligencer rightly describes the Missouri Prohibition as having been a sine qua non thirty years ago, how much more is it a sine qua non at this time, when without cause or justification it has been unrighteously repealed? Can it expect that after one party shall have received the benefit of a contract, the other party will yield to an insulting abrogation of it? Can it with any consistency or with honest purpose urge the North to surrender its most cherished gallant spirits in the invading force, as he is principles, to a mere booken about the Union? We

are ourselves as much attached to the Union as the writers at Washington, or any of its Southern friends can be, and yet even if we supposed the cries of disunion alarming (and The Intelligencer is sure they are not), we should not be driven from the assertion of truth, justice, and liberty, by menaces from any quarter. We regard the Union as an important means to an important erd, but the end, in our view, is the more important of the two.

THE NEW COLONIAL SECRETARY.

nies of England must at last clutch that destiny which Nature and self-interest mark out for them, of annexation with the United States, we shall continue to watch every movement and measure which may in any degree affect their progress and prosperity. Some few years since-when the Colonial Office held almost absolute dominion, when every appointment in the Colonies was made the spoil of seme needy adherent of home party, and a change from Russell to Derby, and from Derby to Gladstone, and from Gladstone to Grey, brought a reversal of the scale, and a change from one crotchety theory of government to another, often its exact opposite-the appointment of a new Colonial Minister was to our friends beyond the frontier a matter of deep and eager interest. But those days have happily gone by, at least for the British North American Colonies. With the passing of the Ecclesiastical Tenure bill, under the administration of the Duke of Newcastle, passed away the last question upon which the views of the Home Ministry could be of any interest to the Colonies. Having learned, even at the eleventh hour, the truth of that sound commercial principle, that no nation ever did the business of another for nothing, and having taken the direction of their own affairs into their own hands, the British North American Colonies have made, since the adoption of responsible government more progress than in the whole half-century previous, and assumed a position in which they can afford to view with unconcern who may be their governors or what may be the tone of their opinions. Since 1851 the old dingy dwelling in Downing-street, where the directing spirit reigns. has seen more rapid change of sovereigns than even the New-York Opera or France in the days of her Revolutions. In quick succession within three years we have had Earl Grey, Sir J. Pakington, the Duke of Newcastle, Sir George Grey, Lord John Russell, and now Sir William Molesworth. Fortunate was it for the North American Colo-

nies that they saved themselves from being made

the experiment-ground of the many model Con-

stitutions which these various statesmen repre-

sent, and bade them seek for fancy fields at

the Cape and in New-Zealand. As long however as the North American Colonies hesitate to complete their independence, and retain that last miserable rag of Colonial habiliments, a foreign imposed Governor, as a center round which to gather political corruption and intrigue, so long to some extent must the character of the Minister in whose hands rests his nomination or recall be a matter of some small moment Beyond the nomination of the Governor and the reception of Colonial statesmen on railroad and recruiting schemes, statesmanship as far as the North American Colonies are concerned finds no sphere. A gracious address and winning presence are the qualities most needed and most essential to success. It was his singular sweetness of manner. nobleness of mien and earnest amiability, more than any broad or bold range of policy, for which there was no field, that made the Duke of Newcastle, in the estimation of such men as Messrs. Hincks and Howe, and all interested in Colonial matters on this and the opposite side of the Atlantic, the most popular minister who ever occupied the Colonial Chair. It was the absence of these gentler attributes that made Lord Grey, with all his vigorous energy and sound Colonial view, personally the most unpopular. To views similar to those of Lord Grey, Sir William Molesworth unites a like absence of genial qualities, while possessing no vigor of administration whatever. onets of twelve or fourteen thousand pounds a year, he adopted strong radical opinions on questions both of religion and Government. Entering Parliament for his native County of Cornwall, he formed one of a small but able and energetic party consisting of Mr. Roebuck, then member for Bath, Mr. Leader, member for Westminster, and one or two others less distinguished, who had banded together to advance the doctrines of Bentham, and who received the title of philosophic Radicals. In support of these political views, Sir William Molesworth had for a time the conduct of the Westminster Review ; in support of their religious opinions he edited and illustrated with extensive commentary the works of Hobbes; and in support of their party projects, he occupied in conjunction with Mr Leader a magnificent mansion in Belgrave Square where the followers of their philosophy were regaled at barquets of luxurious appliances undresmed of in ours, and the party maxim of old Eldon, "dine well and often," was faithfully observed. Out of these dinners came much pleasantness but few votes; abstract theories were too indistinct, Colonial questions too remote to seize on a people's passions; and one by one the philosophic Radicals as a party grew beautifully less, leaving Sir William Molesworth to bloom alone. Nothing daunted, however, he centered his strength on Colonial questions, and entinued to urge with unswerving boldness views then deemed revolutionary and rash, but which have found form in the recent Colonial Constitutions; and while his frost-nipped party pined itself away, his doctrines daily ripened. In this career he had passed from advanced and liberal constituency of Leeds, and from Leeds to the strong Radical metro-

politan berough of Southwark. Upon the formation of the Aberdeen Coalition Government, his long services to the cause of Colonial Reform were recognized in an offer of the Under-Secretaryship for the Colonies under the Duke of Newcastle. At first he was disposed to accept it, and had half consented; but he had recently been wedded to a beautiful and most ambitious wife, at whose instance he declined it, and found the dexterous act rewarded by the offer of the higher post of Chief Commissioner of Woods and Forests, with a seat in the Cabinet. In that Pappy Coalition family he was looked on as the representative of the radical school. But he proved a most unenergetic representative. To continue in office he set most of his old opinions to sleep, and might be seen in the House every night himself asleep in their center.

There is much in the antecedents of Sir William Molesworth to satisfy the popular demand for "the right man in the right place." In its

There is much in the antecedents of Sir William Molesworth to satisfy the popular demand for "the right man in the right place." In its

Now we submit that this is all grossly unfair and

hour of darkness he clung by the faith of Reform, and having borne the cross is entitled to this ascension. But the influence of Delilah has passed over him. He is no more the radical Sampson that thundered at the gates of Abuse and Injustice. But independent of the absence of energy which has characterized Sir W. Molesworth's period of official life, it by no means follows-generally the contrary-that an able theorist will prove an able a iministrator, or the able thinker the able man of action. Sir William Molesworth's mind is cast considerably in the German mold; and indeed his In the conviction that the North American Colocharacter of thought, as well as his long flowing hair and glasses, gives him much of the idiosyncratic air of one of the metaphysical professors

of Bonn or Munich. The most singular mark-stone in his political career is that which tells of his being one of the only three Liberals who, as representatives of peace principles, voted against Lord Palmerston on the celebrated motion of confidence in his foreign policy, in 1849. To day we find him Colonial Minister in the war administration of that same man. Thus the world wags.

HIGH PRICES.

A correspondent in Iowa attributes the recent and continued high prices of agricultural produce to the fact that for the last eight or ten years the quantity of land brought into cultivation has not been in proportion to the increase of population.

Population in 1850..... Population in 1840..... 6,122,423 This shows an increase of more than one-third n the population of this country in ten years. Produce in bushels of wheat in 1850.... 100,303,941 Produce in bushels of wheat in 1840..... 84,823,272

15,662,672 This is an increase of less than one-fifth, while the population iscreased more than a third. Beside this, there was a falling off of 4,456,754 bushels in the crop of rye; of 42,500,164 bushels in the potato crop; and the crop of buckwheat was only increased 1,665,169 bushels. Orchard produce showed no increase in quantity, while the increase in the supply of animals would bear but a small comparison with the increase of population. The latter is estimated, by our correspondent, to be two millions above the proportionate increase of produce. This he regards as the cause of the high prices. There are other reasons, the principal of which is the increased dexterity of monopolizers and dealers, in combining together and even causing the produce to be sent over and sold in Liverpool at lower prices than in New-York, rather than allow a good harvest to lower the prices in the home market.

If people will crowd themselves together in Eastern cities, and thus cause a large demand where by market regulations farmers and millers are kept from bringing their produce and selling in a direct manner to the consumers, these high starvation-prices will be kept up. As a remedy for this over crowding and these exhorbitant prices, our correspondent suggests that the same amount of money which is now expended in giving relief to the poor and destitute be employed in forwarding to the agricultural districts of the West the foreign immigrants. He speaks in the most emphatic manner of the great need that is felt of help in doors and out on the Western farms, where there is now "abundance and to spare," and but few persons to enjoy it. For the want of dairymaids, he says, men have to spend their time in attending to the cows, while the more important branches of husbandry are necessarily neglected. He calculates that at least 40,000 persons could be annually induced to leave the miserable haunts in the cities, where they must be half starved and become victims of vicious habits, for the fertile plains of the West, where they could enjoy in abundance a rich reward for their labor.

Such suggestions have been frequently made, but unless special measures are taken to carry out the project the evils complained of must continue. The emigration societies have done a good deal, but their operations might be greatly increased by the establishment of a more complete understanding between the Western farmers and the promoters of these societies in the East. There should be a systematic record kept in New-York of the places in the West where male and female farm labor is wanted, so that on the arrival of a ship-load of immigrants reliable information could be given as to where employment could be certainly obtained.

Now that Castle Garden is the depot where immigrants are to be received it would be just the place to establish such an agency, so as to secure the speedy transit of the immigrants into the West before the vicious habits of the City can have destroyed all taste for country life.

We have no desire to disturb the ashes of the dead, and would much prefer to let the controversy respecting the birth of Mr. Daniel Uilmann rest in the obscurity with which time has kindly covered it. But we cannot allow Mr. Ullmann to violate the truth of history, even in so unimportant a matter. When the charge of slandering him came only from a few inconsiderable journals, it was of small consequence, but when he himself takes it up and makes it a formal matter on a set occasion, it can hardly be suffered to pass unquestioned.

Mr. Ullmann has just published an oration which he delivered at Wilmington, Delaware, on the last Fourth of July, and in which the following passage occurs:

"This fair earth, and these fairer skies, all have tongues for my ear; their thrilling voices find a responsive chord in my heart, for "This is my own, my native lead."

"And yet this has been denied. An attempt he been made to rob me of my birthright. Because more than one hundred and twenty thousand of the Freemen of the great State of New York—the most powerful in the Union—saw if to cost their suffrages for me—a the Union—saw fit to east their suffrages for me—a native of one of the smaller States in the Union—as their candidate for the Chief-Magistracy of that State.

Thick as autumnal leaves that strew the brocks in Vallombrees

Thick as antumnal leaves that strew the brocks In Valienbress, were showered on my devoted head."

"Venerable men! Fathers! Mothers! Sons and Daughters of Delaware! I appeal to you, that you may decide whether I shall be subjected to this gross wrong. Am I not a Delawarian? Am I not an American? I now stand almost within eight of the graves of my father and my mother—descendants of a long line of French Hugnerots. I see many in this assembly who knew them well. They can bear testimony that in their lives they were upright, and in their deaths they were honored. They now sleep the death of the righteous and the pure, and I, their offspring, this day stand before you, men of Delaware, to defend their memories and to vindicate myself. I was born in this City of Wilmington; and all the falsifiers, since the days of Annanias and Sapphira, cannot change the fact. I have never tred any other soil but this American soil; I have never breathed any air but this American air; I have never been under the these American skies; I have never been under the protection of any flag but this American flag; and I trust that when I shall be laid in the silent tomb I shall

njust on the part of Mr. Ullmann. He igner. ntirely the fact that the only "calumny" on adduced against his American birth was kin statement, made repeatedly in his own handwriting to the effect that he was from Calcutta. manuscript copy of this interesting document was publicly exhibited in the publication of a of THE TRIBUNE for many weeks, and seine Mr. Ullmann nor any of his friends ever unde. took to deny its authenticity or explain its of gin. And yet he now has the face to stand a in public and talk about calumnies and falsifien and to pretend to vindicate himself in rhetories flourishes! Why does he preserve such silens. on his own all-important part in the falsifica tion he complains of? And why does he thu assail others for what he only is responsible for

We have received from Houston, Texas, a copy of a bandbill in which Mr. F. Scranton offers for saba anction "a negro man named Jack, 22 years at large, black, and good-looking." In addition b these qualities and accomplishments Mr. Scrants positively offers to "guarantee the boy Jack to be b damnedest rasca! in the State of Texas."

THE LATEST NEWS RECEIVED BY

MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH

THE MASSACHUSETTS KNOW-NOTHINGS

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune SPRINGFIELD, Monday, Aug. 6, 1834

The State Council of Know-Nothings hold a Ca vention in this city to-morrow. About fifty of & leading men of the party have already arrived, at have been caucusing at the Massasoit House. Among them are Gen. Wilson, Messrs. Foster, Buffington Morris and Davis, Members of Congress, Lieut. Go. Brown and others. Gov. Gardner will not be praent. A large number of those present are " Know. Somethings," and will have a great influence is effecting a fusion. There seems to be no disposition o avoid it. The result of the caucusing is, in set stance, to recommend a Convention of all person opposed to the National Administration, and the appointment of a Committee to confer with all other Committees in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts who represent parties or fragments of parties willing to stand on such a platform. There is a diversity of opinion on the question of Americanism, but the most popular plank is that adopted by the Anti-Pane Know-Somethings. There will be a warm time in the Convention before the Know-Nothing machinery is given up. It is generally believed that the number of

KENTUCKY ELECTION-TERRIBLE RIOTING BETWEEN THE IRISH AND AMERICANS. LOUISVILLE, Monday, Aug. 6, 1855.

delegates in attendance to-morrow will be small.

At noon to-day the Know-Nothing ticket here was the State is favorable to the Know-Nothings; but the election is still uncertain. A riot has commenced is the First Ward.

Eight P.M .- The majority for the American ticket in this city is 1,660.

Rioting is going on in the First and Eighth Wards Several have been killed, and many are wounded. Two blocks of buildings have been fired, and are sail ourning. The most intense excitement prevails, and there will probably be more fighting.

The Irish fired from windows and killed three Ameicans. One Irishman hung by the Americans; several were killed, and others taken prisoners.

Nine P. M .- The mob, having fired several blocks in Eighth Ward, are now moving up town with our non. There are rumors abroad that they are going to attack The Times and Courier officers. The returns received indicate the success of the

Know-Nothings throughout the State.

NORTH CAROLINA ELECTION.

BALTIMORE, Monday, Aug. 6, 1855. The Wilmington Journal says Shaw, Ruffin, Waslow, Branch, Craige and Clingman, Democrats, and Reade and Puryear, Americans, are believed to be elected to Congress in North Carolina. The Norfolk Dispatch says that Shaw's election is

close and doubtful. New-Orleans papers of Tuesday are received, but

they contain no news. CHARLESTON, Monday, August 6, 1855.

There are contradictory reports in regard to Clingman's District in North Carolina. One report says he is defeated by two thousand.

TENNESSEE ELECTION.

LOUISVILLE, Saturday, Aug. 4, 1855. Returns from 38 Counties in Tennessee shows mt gain for Gentry, K. N., of 528. The Democrats clain the election of Johnson. CHARLESTON, Monday, Aug. 6, 1855.

The returns from East Tennessee indicate fifee thousand majority in the State for Gentry, the Kass Nothing candidate for Governor.

ALABAMA ELECTION. COLUMBIA, S C., Monday, Aug. 6, 1855.

Geo. D. Shortbridge, the Know-Nothing candidate for Governor of Alabama, has 300 majority in Most gomery, 257 in Selma County, and 50 in Cahawba-

FROM WASHINGTON. Washington, Monday, Aug. 6, 1855.

Rush Elmore, Esq., Associate of the Supreme Court of Kansas, has been removed, on grounds similar to those assigned for Governor Reeder's displacement, and Judge Moore of Alabama appointed as his suc-

Townsend Harris, Esq., of New-York, has been ap-pointed United States Consul at Japan under the Perry treaty.

INDIAN TROUBLES.

INDIAN TROUBLES.
St. Louis, Saturday, Aug. 4, 1853.
The steamer St. Mary arrived here from Fort Using yesterday, 2,250 miles up the Missouri River, and reports the river low.
The Indians at may points were exhibiting signal hestility. Some of the Government troops had ladded at Fort Pierre.

at Fort Pierre.

A motion for an injunction to stop the sale of the Chie and Mississippi Railroad came up in the Cost of Common Pleas yesterday. The planning countries the bill, when the defendants asked leave till the morning to examine the papers and prepare for op-sition, which was granted. The principal point and in the petition are that the deed of trust executed aver of Messrs. Page and Bacon was fractulently a-lained, and that the President and Directors of the coad had no power to execute it.

EXTENSIVE ROBBERY AT SARATOGA. SARATOGA, N. Y., Monday, Aug. 6, 1855. The room of Robert Halsey, Essip. of these groups and nine Williamsport and Elmirs Rube Bonds, \$1,000 each, numbered between 50 and 70, as \$5,000 worth of diamond jawelry, beside \$50 in cab, and other property taken. Three burglar have been dependent of the property has been recovered. In the property has been recovered. The burglar has gave their names as Abram M. Kingsurry, Ge. Eddy, and Wm. Henderson. They have been manded for examination on Tuesday marriage. The property has been recovered by Mr. Skidmore of The N. T. Were discovered by Mr. Skidmore of The N. T. Evening Post, who had seen Eddy before the pain Court in New-York.

DESTRUCTION OF A FACTORY.

HARTFORD, Menday, Aug. 6, 1851.

The stocking-yarn and contendating factory earned on by Joseph Talcott in West Hartford, about for unites from this city, was tability destroyed by fire saft this morning. Loss \$12,000. No insarance. A LADY KILLED BY LIGHTNING

Boston, Monday, Aug. 6, 1852.

Boston, Monday, Aug. 6, 1852.

During the ter rife thunder-storm of Saturday are ing the lightn'ng struck the house of Mr. Sansy, in Rechester, Mass., instantly killing Mrs. Smiley. De Neptune House, Chelsea, was also damaged by light-